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TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE STUDIES U.S. PROPOSAL

Notes Difference of Opinion in Stassen's Wording of Objectives, Says Fraser

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser, who is head of the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations Conference, announced today that his group has begun the study of the "Working Paper" on the administration of trusteeship submitted by Commander Harold Stassen of the United States delegation, according to a San Francisco report.

The New Zealand delegate stated that his committee favored the procedure as set forth in Stassen's papers but said that there were differences of opinion on the wording of the declared objectives of trusteeship.

Veto Issue Discussed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—The outspoken opposition of many of the small nations to the big Power plan for a veto control of the future peace-keeping machinery today neared a United Nations Conference test vote, according to John Hightower in his dispatch from San Francisco.

He said that it appears possible the big Powers—the United States, Russia, Chungking, Britain and France—may accept some more dictation of the veto where peaceful settlement of disputes is concerned although Russia can block this. But they all stand firmly on the proposal that no force should be used against any nation except when all five agree.

As the battle of the veto builds up in one of the key committees, Hightower listed other top conference developments:

1. Considerable support, apparently enough to put it over, is forming behind an Australian proposal to pledge the United Nations to respect each other's territorial integrity and political independence.

2. The American delegation is about ready to risk a rift with Russia, if necessary, by going ahead with the United States formula for giving regional groups of nations the right to organize for their mutual defence in the event the world league fails to protect them from armed attack.

3. Strong opposition is growing up against a proposal, discussed in some conference committees, to allow nations to limit the areas in which their forces might be used to enforce peace.

4. Hot and heavy argument continues over Russia's recommendation that colonial peoples under international control should be promised independence.

5. The committee planning a world court voted yesterday in favor of establishing an entirely new tribunal instead of continuing the present "permanent court of international justice" at The Hague.

U.S. Plan Supported

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—Reports said that the United States formula on trusteeship although not yet formally approved has received unanimous praise from the Latin-American delegates who were particularly concerned with the future status of the Inter-American system devised at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference held recently in Mexico City, according to a San Francisco report. Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla expressed enthusiastic approval of the new formula declaring that the plan gave additional strength to the Inter-American system.

The American proposal recognizes the paramount authority of the world security organization. It also recognizes that the right of self-defense by individual states or a group of states remains in vigor if the world body failed to maintain peace and if there is an act of aggression against a member nation. It recognizes the value of regional arrangements in settling disputes in their early stage.

All that is needed now for a formal approval of the North American proposal is its acceptance by the Regional arrangements Technical Committee and its parent Commission. Approved by these two groups, the proposal will then be presented to the entire conference.

The trusteeship system will be pegged on four basic points. (1) Maintenance of international security, (2) Maintenance of the Security of administering countries, (3) Social, economic and political advancement of the native population, and (4) Safeguarding of the natural resources of the areas.

There are two phases of the question of drawing up a plan for trusteeship over dependent or strategic land areas like Lybia. One side of the question looking after the welfare of the people of those territories. The other side is the assignment of mandates so that the United States and the other countries will control bases they regard as essential to their own security.

U.S. Plan Approved

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, met the Central and South American delegates to the United Nations Conference yesterday, and obtained their assent to the American compromise plan on international security, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

This was followed immediately by a session of the so-called Five-Power conclave, at which the British, French and Chungking delegates are said to have approved the American plan in spite of the absence of the Soviet delegate.

A Reuter dispatch ascribes the absence of the Soviet delegate to the suddenness with which the meeting was called, declaring optimistically that the Soviet Union will surely support the American plan. But the fact that such an important question that of regional agreements for security was discussed without the participation of the Soviet delegate indicates the atmosphere of the conference.

Italian Press Hostile Toward Paris Seeking To Readjust Border

Special to Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—The entire Italian press gave hostile reception today to the reported statement by a French Foreign Office spokesman that France "would seek an adjustment of her frontiers" at the peace conference, according to a Rome dispatch. Meanwhile, the press continued to give prominent play to the Trieste dispute. Communist publications adopted a conciliatory tone toward the Yugoslavs and accused other parties of seeking to stir up nationalistic feeling for the purpose of beclouding an internal situation and "saving the remains of Fascism."

YUGOSLAV RADIO BARES ALLIED NOTES TO TITO

Says in Statement No Demand Made to Withdraw Troops From Istria, Trieste and Gorizia

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—A statement about the notes sent recently to Marshal Tito Brozovitch by Britain and America was put out by the Yugoslav radio tonight. The radio statement said that Yugoslavia had not been told to withdraw troops from Istria, Trieste and Gorizia. It added that Yugoslavia had been asked to hand over control to Allied troops on those lines of communications which lead from Trieste via Goriza to Austria.

The Allies, the Radio said, had called attention to the agreement under which Yugoslav troops were to be put under Field Marshal Alexander's command and under which arrangemets were made for the supply of Allied troops in Austria through Trieste harbor. The Allied note was described as possible of leading to a solution of satisfying the Allied supply requirements as well as what were described as the sovereign rights of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav government has never said it wanted a one-sided settlement of territorial questions but agreed that the future of the area in question should be settled at the peace conference. The statement claims that the occupation of Istria and Slovene Litorel by Yugoslav troops did not prejudice the decisions to be taken at the peace conference.

Details Still Undisclosed

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—Marshal Tito Brozovitch of Yugoslavia replied today to the American and British notes on Trieste, but the contents of the reply were not made available immediately, according to a Belgrade dispatch.

It was considered likely, however, that the reply suggested a compromise similar to that proposed on the occupation of Austrian Carinthia. In Carinthia, Tito suggested that Yugoslav troops be allowed to continue their present occupation, but be placed under the command of Field Marshal Harold Alexander, British Commander of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean area.

The American and British in their notes on Trieste had asked Tito to withdraw his occupation forces from Trieste and Venezia Giulia in Italy.

GENERAL BOR ASSAILS SOVIET ACTS IN POLAND

Accuses Red Army of Not Establishing Contact With Polish Forces

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—The first major statement by a Polish leader from inside Poland on the events leading up to the present Soviet-Polish crisis was made in London today by General "Bor" Komorowski who until the end of the Warsaw rising last September was Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Home Army under ultimate command of the Polish Government in London, according to a Reuter dispatch from London.

General Bor recently reached London after being liberated from captivity in Germany.

He told Reuter's today that his orders to all the forces under his command both regular and irregular had been clear and unequivocal, "Fight Germans and collaborate with the Russians."

"I do not propose to accuse or refute accusations," General Bor said, "but I must stress that we have done everything that lay in human power to take part in our homeland in the war effort of the Allies. It was also our desire to show our goodwill and make a Soviet-Polish understanding possible by the joint struggle against a common enemy. It is a terrible tragedy for our nation that this aim has so far not been achieved and that in the hour of victory over Germany, Poland has recovered neither her independence nor her freedom."

Bor emphasized that he still wanted good relations with Russia, but said he felt some collaboration must be forthcoming from the Russian side. General Bor confirmed previous Polish reports that despite the willingness of the Polish Home Army to collaborate with the Red Army and establish official contact and liaison, there have been repeated instances of local Polish commanders being invited by their Russian opposite numbers to meetings ostensibly to establish such contact and then being arrested by Red Army commanders who disbanded their units. Examples of this procedure occurred at Lwow, Wilno and Lublin and generally throughout eastern Poland.

Bor said that the Russians persistently refused to establish a liaison with the home army.

He emphatically denied Moscow Radio accusations that he had not been in Warsaw during the rising. There were innumerable witnesses to the fact that he never left the city, he contended. Several hundred British officers who shared his imprisonment later could testify he received no preferential treatment from the Germans and if anything was rather less well treated, he said.

Of the 16 Poles recently arrested by the Russians, Bor said they had all been with him in Warsaw at the time of the rising and he could personally vouch for them as honest men and good patriots.

SET FOR GENERAL ELECTION

British Conservative Party's Program Revealed

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—The British Conservative Party in its program for the general election urges strong support to Prime Minister Churchill in the war against Japan, and pledges more cooperation with the United States and the Soviet Union, according to a London dispatch.

The Conservatives want a powerful Britain able to defend herself and to play a noted part in the plans for world security, as well as a vigorous development of the empire for the benefit of all its people, the dispatch added.

At home, the Conservatives want the fullest opportunity for individual initiative, the removal of wartime controls as soon as possible, a determined policy of full employment and a rising standard of living, and the recovery of Britain's trade.

Other points in the Conservative policy are the efficiency of industry, a healthy agriculture, and an all-out drive for more and better houses, practical help to ex-servicemen and women, complete schemes of national insurance and an educational system giving equal opportunities to all.

It is expected that nearly 600 Conservatives will take the field in the general election.

2,500,000 Germans Homeless

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—Up to May 17, the Supreme Headquarters of European Invasion Forces has discovered in German territory 2,500,000 homeless people.

Soviet Diplomatic Aims in Europe, China Viewed With Alarm by British Journal

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—The Economist, influential British non-party weekly review, today said that the "whole effort of Soviet diplomacy is now concentrated on the creation of a vast defensive glacis stretching from the eastern and central Baltic areas to the Adriatic Sea," and London correspondent Brown of the International News Agency today warned that "Marshal Stalin may cause the Americans to entertain second thoughts concerning China."

Brown said that in China, Chiang Kai-shek's alleged growing unpopularity has enabled Moscow to direct Chinese Communists to make considerable gains in power and warned that the Americans may have to "entertain second thoughts" concerning China.

He explained that Moscow frankly has no desire that China become a second Greece with the Americans forcefully preserving a resemblance of democracy.

The Economist attempted at analyzing the motives at the back of the present diplomatic complications between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers and claimed that Soviet diplomacy is now concentrated on the creation of a vast defensive glacis cutting through eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

It said: "Stettin is to serve as the westernmost bastion in the north and Trieste in the south. Every territorial claim that may strengthen and widen the defensive glacis is being sponsored and encouraged, no matter how justified or unjustified the claim may seem to be by ethical or political standards. The Nationalism of small nations are being stirred and kindled to the utmost.

"The Yugoslavs are being encouraged to insist on the incorporation of Trieste and Carinthia. Austrian nationalism too must have its reward and so the demand is being raised that Austria should regain the whole of Tyrol from Italy. Poland pushed back beyond the Bug in the east is to reach as far as the Oder and Neisse to the west while Koenigeberg is to become purely Russian."

Asking against whom these strategic bastions are being erected, the Economist says that the fear that seems to dominate all Soviet policy is the fear of an anti-Soviet coalition of which Germany might be the spearhead.

The paper continues, "The style of Soviet policy is marked not only by fear, but also by something of that 'dizziness from success' for which Marshal Stalin has sometimes blamed his closest associates and followers.

"The two moods—fear and dizziness from success—are not likely to be best advisers to makers of Soviet foreign policy."

The paper remarked finally that inter-Allied diplomacy is opening a new chapter which will undoubtedly be filled with the political conflicts, pressures and counter-pressures which inevitable accompany the creation of any new world.

U.S. WILL RELINQUISH GERMAN AREA TO FRANCE

Truman Also Expresses Desire To Meet De Gaulle in Talk With Bidault

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—President Truman told French Foreign Minister George Bidault today that the United States is willing to relinquish to France a part of the American zone of occupation in Germany, according to a Washington dispatch.

The President also expressed a desire to meet General Charles de Gaulle and indicated that the United States fully appreciated the part France could and would play in the settlement of questions of the world and European interest.

Truman's statement was issued after a meeting attended by himself, Bidault, Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to Washington, and Joseph Grew, acting Secretary of State. The President conferred with Bidault for about 45 minutes. The French Foreign Minister is now en route back to Paris from the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

Bidault was asked if he and Truman had discussed suggestions that France participate in the coming "big-three" meeting. He replied the conversations were about political questions of the day, not especially about meetings.

President Truman added in his statement that the United States "will continue to take such measures as within their power to facilitate the recovery of France and of her people." He pointed out that the United States has taken extraordinary measures, despite American shortages, to arrange priorities for French procurement of supplies and to provide shipping for their movement to France.

Preparing for Occupation

Domei

LISBON, May 18.—France is preparing for the occupation of a section of German territory as soon as the division of the occupied area is formally decided, and General Josef Koenig, present Military Governor of Paris, is expected to be appointed as the commander of the French occupied territory, according to a report from Paris.

Desires Frontier Revision

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—Two French divisions under General Jean LeClero are now occupying strategic posts across the French-Italian frontier, according to a Paris dispatch. The occupied zone extends from between three and 15 miles across the Italian border running from San Remo on the Mediterranean to Mont Blanc in the Alps.

It is learned that France intends to ask Italy for certain frontier rectifications. The French Foreign Office spokesman said today, "France would no doubt place before the peace conference details of these proposed changes along the Italian French frontier," but he categorically denied that France had any "territorial ambitions in this region."

BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO REINFORCE BORNHOLM

Command Issued by Churchill; Island in Baltic Sea Now Occupied by Red Army

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—British troops have been ordered to reinforce Bornholm Island immediately under Prime Minister Winston Churchill's personal orders, according to a London report. No explanation was given for the order.

Bornholm Island is in the Baltic Sea, east of Denmark. It was a Danish island before the war and had been occupied by the Germans. There was no knowledge of any British troops to have been on the island previously. Following the German surrender, Russian forces had landed on the island to take over the German garrison.

Yesterday, Copenhagen had reported that communications with the island have been cut.

Predicts Another Strife

The Aftonbladet, Swedish journal, believes that the Soviet occupation of Bornholm Island, in Danish territory off the southern extremity of Sweden, will be the cause of the seventh discord in Europe, according to a May 16 Stockholm dispatch to the Asahi.

The report said that the Daily Mail, commenting on the Polish issue, the Polish occupation of Frankfurt and the Oder River area, the pro-Soviet Austrian regime, the French occupation of the Italian Riviera, the demand by the Tito regime for Trieste, and the Greek demand for the return of Rhodes Island, says that the cause of all the trouble is to be found in the manner in which every country is deciding its own territorial sphere on its own, without leaving it to the Peace Conference to settle them.

"The one and only way in which to straighten out this situation is to keep cool and to take a firm and lawful stand," continued the Daily Mail. "This is exactly the stand being taken by the United States and Britain. We have the right to demand the full collaboration of the Soviet Union."

This may be seen as being a round-about way of warning the Soviet Union. They are trying to inform the Soviet Union that it would be better not to keep the Soviet forces on Bornholm Island too long. The Manchester Guardian says, "Bornholm Island is a most important strategic point. Denmark, however, is a freed country. We must take note that it is not occupied territory. The British nation desires the Soviet forces to withdraw from the island as soon as military circumstances allow."

A Copenhagen dispatch to the Aftonbladet declares that Soviet forces are continuing to land on Bornholm Island and look as if they are planning a lengthy occupation of the island. At present there are almost no German forces to speak of, so that the Soviet forces are merely assembling and shipping the war materials left behind by the German forces.

Since the visit to Bornholm Island by an officer of the Soviet Commissariat for Home Affairs on May 15, telegraph and telephone communications were closed down as from the same afternoon. A flying boat, due to take off that afternoon with mail matter, was stopped. Reports indicate that already some 5,000 Soviet troops, including armored car and artillery units, have landed on the island, and that about 14,000 more reinforcements are due to land there.

NIPPON NAVY CONTINUES CHINA COAST BLOCKADE

Navigation Restrictions Unchanged; Vice-Adm. Fukuda Issues Statement

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 18.—The continuation of the prohibition of Chinese ships along the coast of China, as well as of the complete blockade of specified areas along the coast, was declared by Vice-Admiral Ryozo Fukuda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, upon arrival at his new post on May 15, it was announced by the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters. The announcement, which was issued at 10 a.m. today, follows.

"Commander-in-Chief Fukuda of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters declared as follows at 3 p.m. May 15:

"The suspension of navigation of Chinese official and private ships along the coast of China and the complete blockade of specified areas of the said coast, as enforced by former Commander-in-Chief Nobutake Kondo of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters will be carried out by me after 3 p.m. May 15."

Vice-Admiral Fukuda, in a press interview today, made the following statement:

"The Japanese Fleet in China Waters will undertake the important duty of guarding Greater East Asia and contribute to the establishment of closer Japan-China ties, with firm determination to meet the present urgent situation.

"The intensification of the decisive battle in the Pacific around Okinawa Islands, and the sudden change in the European situation will naturally have complicated effects on future conditions on the China Continent. I feel that the duty of the Japonese Fleet in China Waters will consequently assume added importance. I intend, in complete unity with the Army, to work for greater fighting power and thus to contribute to the prosecution the war, so that the permanent prosperity and welfare of the Greater East Asiatic races may be established.

"Various difficulties are bound to arise because of the very nature of the war, but I believe that the maintenance of strong fighting will and strength to the last will bring us the final glory of victory. Sino-Japanese relations have been much disturbed because of American-British intrigues, and it is regrettable that due to this the China Affairs occurred, leading finally to the present situation. We must at this moment endeavor with firm determination to establish the foundation of true Sino-Japanese friendship and to lay the foundation for the establishment of Greater East Asia."

TARAKAN BATTLE RAGING

Japanese Inflict Over 1,000 Casualties on Enemy Within 1 Week

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN BASE, May 18.—The valiant raiding tactics of the Japanese Garrison on Tarakan Island have nailed down the enemy invading forces who within one week have lost more than 1,000 men killed or wounded.

Soldiers of a Japanese raiding unit who penetrated deep into the enemy lines came upon a group of Indonesians, who were in pitiful condition after being forced by the invading forces to work day and night for several days under threat of death in case of disobedience. These Indonesians are now receiving treatment from the Japanese.

An Indonesian who had escaped from the enemy and reached the Japanese lines said:

"The enemy arrested all Indonesians who failed to escape and put them to forced labor. At night the Indonesians are ordered to line up around the American and Australian soldiers as a precuation against attacks of Japanese raiding units. They are given neither food nor water. At the least sign of uneasiness they are shot to death. "The captured Indonesians are anxious to escape so that they may join the Japanese, but vigilance is strict."

Money Aid Arranged For Nippon Nationals In Enemy Countries

The Committee for Relief of Japanese Residents in Enemy Countries which met in conference on Friday to deliberate on new measures in aid of the Japanese residents, owing to the changes brought about by the collapse of Germany in the European situation, has decided to deposit a large sum of money with the International Red Cross Society in Geneva, requesting the Society to give relief to the Japanese in enemy countries with the fund, when such a step is deemed necessary. Decision was also reached for forwarding relief funds to the Japanese residents who still remain in various countries in Europe.

TOTAL U.S. CASUALTIES EXCEED MILLION MARK

Army Losses Given as 879,000—Navy, Coast Guards and Marines as 107,000

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—The U.S. War Department announced today that the American combat casualties for all services now stand at 986,000 but said that the actual total may be over 1,000,000 as thousands have not yet been transferred to the Washington record, according to a Washington report. The total included 107,000 navy, coast guard and marine corps losses and 879,000 army casualties. Of the total figure, 220,000 were listed as killed, 594,000 wounded, 77,000 missing and 93,000 prisoners.

In the same announcement, Robert Patterson, U.S. Undersecretary of War, reported that in the Philippine campaign up to May 9, the United States army suffered 46,000 casualties including 10,000 killed. Meanwhile, a London dispatch stated that the headquarters of the U.S. Medical Corps in the British Isles disclosed today that 500,000 wounded American soldiers had been transported to Britain from the European continent. This amounts to over 30 divisions.

British Casualties Light

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 18.—The second World War lasted nearly 17 months longer than the first World War, but British war losses were very much lighter, according to a London dispatch quoting the announcement issued today by the British War Office.

Comparative figures supplied by the War Office show that British empire casualties between 1914 and 1918 amounted to 2,998,583—908,371 killed and 2,090,212 wounded, while between 1939 and 1945 war figures were 729,460 total casualties—306,984 killed and 422,476 wounded.

B-29'S RAID KEIHIN AREA

Airfields in Tobu Area Also Hit; 90 Bombers Appear

About 90 B-29 bombers coming from a southern base, carried out sporadic raids over the southwestern and northwestern parts of the Keihin district as well as the area under the control of the Eastern Army District on Saturday morning.

After massing in the skies over Miyake Island, the main strength of the enemy planes, in several formations, gradually penetrated the skies over the Keihin district after flying along the eastern coast of the Izu Peninsula. The enemy blind-bombed airfields and their facilities for about one hour from 10:30 a.m. through low-lying cloud banks.

Failing to make an effective raid, the B-29 formations fled one after the other shortly after 11 a.m. Practically no damage was caused to our side.

U.S. TO DEPORT FRITZ KUHN

Ex-Leader of German-American Bund Termed Undesirable Alien

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 18.—The United States Department of Justice has ordered the deportation to Germany of Fritz Kuhn, former leader of the German-American bund, who in December, 1939 was convicted of grand larceny of funds of the bund and of forgery and was imprisoned in Sing Sing in New York, according to a Washington dispatch.

Kuhn who was classed as an undesirable alien will be placed on board a ship and taken to Germany where he will be handed over to the military authorities who will deal with him as they see fit, the Justice Department added.

10 MORE U.S. WARSHIPS BLASTED OR CRIPPLED

Japanese Continue Smashing Raids on Enemy Air Bases In Okinawas

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Grim fighting continues in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island with the U.S. invasion forces consisting of the 1st and 6th Marine Corps and the 7th, 77th, and 96th Divisions, persistently making stubborn assaults. With the firm determination to crush the invaders, Imperial Japanese Garrison Forces, that have already accounted for over 50,000 enemy troops killed or wounded in less than 50 days since the enemy landing on April 1, are vigorously counterattacking the Americans at every point on the firing line running from Amiku to Gasha through Takushi, Kochi and Kohatsu.

In the Motobu Peninsula area, a severe battle is also raging. Firmly holding the key points in the mountainous area, the Japanese are now engaged in bleeding operations, intercepting the numerically superior enemy forces.

Meanwhile, the Special Attack Air Corps of the Army and Navy, in concert with other Air Units, are furiously attacking the American task forces and war vessels around the main Okinawa Island and the Kerama group where two converted aircraft carriers, three battleships, nine cruisers, 25 destroyers, about 150 transports, and 60 to 70 landing barges are still plying, according to reconnaissance carried out by Japanese scout planes on May 18.

In the vicinity of Tokashiki Island in the Kerama group, a Japanese Air Unit attacked a group of enemy warcraft in broad daylight on May 17 and sank two large warships. At dusk the same day, Japanese Special Attack Air Units sank three enemy medium warships in the area east of the Kerama Islands while another Air Unit dashed into an enemy aircraft carrier in the same area, but the results have not been confirmed.

Continuing their air offensive, the Japanese Special Attack Air Units instantaneously sank or sank one battleship, one cruiser and one cruiser or destroyer at 11:30 a.m. the next day in an attack on the enemy surface forces northwest of Naha.

About two hours later, other Air Units sank one warship of unidentified category besides damaging another in the same area.

At present, the number of the enemy air force at the Central and North Airfields on the main Okinawa Island totals about 200 planes which consist mostly of small craft. At the air base on Iye Island, which the enemy is already using, about 50 planes, mostly P-51 fighters, have been massed.

In a night raid on May 17, a Japanese Air Unit set ablaze several places at the North Airfield, while other Wild Eagles raided the air base on Iye Island, setting ablaze two places.

3 Carrier Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS, May 18.—A total of 150 carrier-based planes raided Miyako Island during the daytime on May 16.

The Japanese Forces on the spot shot down three of these planes.

Taiwan Areas Raided

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 18.—Two large enemy planes penetrated over Taihoku city on the night of May 17 and dropped some bombs.

About 80 bombers from a base in the Philippines, protected by some 15 fighter planes, came attacking the Taichu area in several formations during the daytime on May 18. Some of these enemy planes also raided Takao and Shinchiku.

The enemy planes bombed the airfields and the city areas and fled to the south about 1.30 p.m.

The damages caused by the raid were negligible.

Enemy Planes Hit Sumatra

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SUMATRA, May 18.—Six carrier-based enemy planes came raiding the northern section of Sumatra about 9 a.m. on May 16. Four of these planes machinegunned a train, killing one passenger and injuring three others.

No Damage at Nanking

Domei

NANKING, May 18.—Nanking was raided by an enemy bomber of the U.S. Air Force in China twice at dawn today. Dropping bombs on Pukow the enemy fled. No damage was sustained.

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The Nature of the National Volunteer Corps

With steps for the formation of the National Volunteer Corps proceeding apace, general interest continues to mount in regard to the nature of the organization. It is a welcomed fact that the shape which this organization is beginning to take is meeting with the wholehearted support of the people.

The conception of the National Volunteer Corps, it may be recalled, took shape toward the end of the term of the Koiso Cabinet. Perhaps because no carefully detailed study was at first given to the matter, there was, frankly speaking, much at that time that savored of Government-designing and of compulsion. Among the criticisms which this condition brought forth was the charge that the Volunteer Corps was a mere Asiatic version of the system applied by the National Socialists in Germany. But even then the fact remained that the people, rather than the Government, had called strongly for a popular organization which would be able to throw itself into combat action if such a necessity should arise. As numerous occurrences and developments during the present war have amply demonstrated, Japan's national structure is a unique one based on more than twenty-six centuries of unshakable tradition. This fact itself should show how superfluous would be any National Socialistic or Fascistic system based on foreign models in molding a people's fighting organization in this country.

Fortunately, however, as the work of organizing the National Volunteer Corps has progressed, it has become increasingly evident that it is assuming a distinctly indigenous and spontaneous character. As Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki made clear in his address before the Council of the Corps on May 12, "this system is not forced, its sole motive power will be the welling enthusiasm of its members and their feeling of courageous volunteer service." In explaining the duties of the members of the Corps, he went on to say that they should divide what they have among themselves, aid each other, and, with strong comradeship, break through all difficulties in the same manner as the fighting forces on the front lines. Prime Minister Suzuki's words described just the kind of organization which the people have been desirous of having.

Since the Meiji era Japan has been a constitutional monarchy, and there is no room for a dictatorship by an individual or by a party or by any faction. The people's loyalty toward the Imperial House is a voluntary manifestation rooted deep in history which no transient difficulty or obstacle can destroy. Neither can it be utilized for the usurpation of special political powers by any individual or faction, not only because of legal barriers but because the people's character is such that such a diversion of their loyalty would not be tolerated. Wartime cabinet changes are rational from this point of view, for in Japan such changes not only do not shake the people's fighting will in the least but rather contribute to the perennial upsurge of a new spirit and a new vigor.

Arising from such a background, the new National Volunteer Corps has as its prime aim the organizing and propelling of the normal activities of the people in their given occupations, supplemented by necessary training to enable the members to go into active combat action if a situation calling for such a contingency should arise. With the National Volunteer Corps assuming such a character, such national organizations as the Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will probably be dissolved and amalgamated with the new Corps. But the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, a strictly political organization, and the Reservists' Association, which is under the guidance of the armed forces, are expected naturally to remain inasmuch as their character and functions are distinctly different from those of the Volunteer Corps. Furthermore, since the same individuals may hold membership in all of these organizations at the same time, it will in fact mean that they will be able to cooperate closely to strengthen the nation's power along all lines of endeavor to propel the war to a successful conclusion.

Every Japanese cannot but be moved deeply by the news that in Okinawa, their compatriots are eagerly cooperating directly with the armed forces and giving their blood and flesh in the front line of the nation's defense. In peacetime, these people were quiet and simple common folk, which makes the news still more moving. Mere formalism has always been distant from Eastern ideology. In the Japanese ideology the denial of mere formalism is particularly strong. Hence, what the people are demanding at this time when a new national combat structure is being organized is not the completion of a uniform system as such, but the raising of the spirit of sacrifice and of love for compatriots, which runs deep in the veins of all Japanese. The full expression of such a national spirit will be able to bring forth the invincible power for the defense of the nation which no brute force will be able to destroy. To make possible such a full expression of the nation's distinctive spirit is the task which the people expect of the National Volunteer Corps.

Absent-Minded

An elderly couple were charged with creating a breach of peace in their own home. "How did you come to cause this disturbance at your own fireside?," asked the magistrate.

"Well, it was like this," replied the old woman. "John and I were sitting at the fireside. John was reading his newspaper and I was thinking. Then I turned to him and said, 'John, sheep are awful stupid, aren't they?' And John said, 'Yes, my lamb.'"

Easily Identified

A city boy was out to take an inventory of a farm. He had had no experience in this type of work, but he managed to make a list of all the chattels and stock until he came to an animal which he was unable to identify . . . . a goat.

So he phoned his boss, and said: "What do you call this thing that's around here with a rough coat that's worn out in spots, a white beard, and a long sad face."

"That, you fool, is the farmer!"

Nervous Recruit

"You've got a touch of pneumonia," said the doctor after examining the recruit.

"Are you sure, sir?", asked the recruit. "I have known of people in civil life being treated for pneumonia and dying of something else."

"You are not in civil life now," thundered the doctor. "You are in the army, and if you get treated in the army for pneumonia, you die of pneumonia."

Jack of all Trades

An officer of a regiment complained at a party that because of the ignorance and inattention of his subordinates, he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. Said he:

"I am my own captain, my own lieutenant, my own sergeant and ...."

"Your own trumpeter!", said a bored lady.

Double Chance

Lady Customer: "I see this medicine is advertised as good for man or beast."

Druggist: "Yes."

Lady Customer: "Give me, a bottle. Maybe that's just the right combination to cure my husband."

A Year Ago Today

May 20, 1944

Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, died at Shanghai.

* * *

Premier Benito Mussolini decided on a new flag for the Italian Social Republic.

* * *

U.S. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace left for Chungking.

* * *

The U.S. Communist Party at a national party congress in New York formally disbanded.

* * *

Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union conferred with Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch Commander of the Partisan Army in Yugoslavia.

WEAKNESSES OF WORLD SECURITY ORGAN

British Journal Views Situation Realistically

II

Most of the discussion has turned on a provision on the Dumbarton Oaks scheme for the veto on sanctions. But on the contrary, to the prevalent belief, the authors of the Dumbarton Oaks had not invented the veto.

Under the covenant, any state, great or small could veto an application of sanction. The only way in which the new scheme extends the veto rights is that the great powers are now able to veto sanctions against themselves.

Though the preponderance of the great powers in the Security Council is not quite as complete as the critics say, the fact remains that it is strong enough to protect any great power against the sanctions which the small states must submit to all verdicts and sanctions agreed upon by the majority of the Security Council.

This is the great grievance of the small nations. But the rigor of this provision may be mitigated by the fact that the majority which is entitled to decide on the sanctions against the small nations must apparently include votes of permanent members of the Security Council.

In other words, sanctions against the small nations cannot be adopted unless they have the approval of all the great powers plus two small or medium powers.

For the small power to engage in aggression without the patronage of a great power is very rare—even an acme of folly that deserves the sharpest rebuke.

In the discussion on the Dumbarton Oaks scheme the whole limelight has been turned on to the Security Council. The role and functions of the general assembly, of the international court of justice and of the economic and social council have aroused much less passionate controversy. This is partly to be explained by the fact that all these agencies of World Organization will in effect exist in the shadow of the Security Council; and that their roles will be secondary.

Have Equal Votes

A picture of the general assembly is still rather shadowy, as befits the embodiment of the universal principle of "sovereign equality" of all nations, each member (from Nicaragua and Thailand to Ukraine and White Russia) has an equal vote. But equality in the assembly looks very much like equality in impotence.

The assembly may discuss and consider a very wide range of subjects, more often than not only on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The general assembly should not on its own initiative make recommendations on any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council.

Rare occasions on which the assembly is to exercise some more real functions are elections of nonpermanent members to the Security Council and of the judges of the International Court of Justice.

Another Cinderella of the Dumbarton Oaks scheme is the Economic and Social Council whose functions are rather ill defined.

In this body too, the principle of "sovereign equality" reigns supreme, which may well mean that the Council will have little scope for real action. It is not clear whether such international agencies as the monetary fund or bank for reconstruction will be in any way linked up with the Council.

These are some of the loose ends of the Dumbarton Oaks scheme which may perhaps be gradually tied up later on. It is difficult not to yield to cynicism in contemplating the proposed new World Organization.

The ex-league covenant had famous "gaps" which the lawyers strove hard to close; but the new league is filled with most obvious gaps. Yet, cynicism is misplaced if it is directed against the scheme when its proper object is the present state of international relations. The Russians have a saying: "Don't smack the mirror because it shows that your face is ugly."

There is something to be said for the suggestion that the charter should have appended to it something in the nature of a code of conduct for the nations which without having any binding force would stand as an indication of the goal to which the formal procedures might gradually advance.

The San Francisco Conference won't be an easy one to settle to success. But, there are real gains to be derived from success, limited though they may be. And failure should be a confession that there can be no mitigation of international anarchy.

(End)

Tell me Another

A destroyer was on patrol. When the captain signalled the order to stop, the first lieutenant appeared on the bridge.

"Why have we stopped, sir?"

"There's an enemy submarine immediately below us."

"Shall we get busy with the depth charges, sir?"

"No, I'm sending down a diver with leaflets."

AMERICA'S PLAN TO INVADE CHINA

Chungking Paper Considers Economic Control of Country by U.S. Worse Than Military Occupation

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

I

A recent report from Chungking says that Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, filed a strong protest with the Foreign Affairs Department of the Chiang Kai-shek regime because a private-owned Chungking daily, which in circulation stands next to the official paper Takungpao only, published in a recent issue an article entitled "America's Economic Invasion of China." The main point of the article in question is that "American" economic control of China after the war will be more dangerous to China than military occupation of China. This shows that some of the Chungking people are aware of the serious situation in which Chungking may find itself after the current war. They are, however, blind to the fact that the danger, as anticipated by the Chungking daily, instead of visiting Chungking after the war, is already staring China in the face.

Since the recall of General Joseph Stilwell from Chungking, a great change has taken place in America's policy toward Chungking. Formerly, the Washington Government was chiefly negotiating with General Chiang Kai-shek. Recently, however, it is dealing with such Chungking authorities as are directly concerned with the affairs in question, or with such private parties as are deeply interested in the case in view. General Stilwell greatly offended Chiang Kai-shek because he had openly requested Chiang to transfer to him the command over the Chungking army and to dispose of the anti-foreign elements in the Chunging regime. Furthermore, he demanded that the amalgamation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party be carried out without delay, so that a democratic regime might be immediately established in China His successor General Wedemyer, however, is following an entirely different policy from that of General Stilwell. On the pretext that he wishes to devote himself to military affairs, he is now acting as Chief-of-Staff of the Allied forces in China. He takes no action whatsoever without Chiang Kai-shek's consent.

Same Ends in View

Patrick Hurley, who succeeded Gauss, and Donauld Nelson, Highest Economic Adviser to the Chungking regime, do not follow such a high handed policy against Chungking as was followed by Stilwell, but are achieving their ends by following a highly practical and artful method. For instance, the War Production Board of Chungking which was established by Donald Nelson, according to his own design in a most crafty manner is prosecuting several tasks embodying the policy of the Washington Government toward Chungking The establishment of the War Production Board at Chungking may be interpreted as an extension to China of America's wartime plan for material mobilization. The Chungking War Production Board is indeed the headquarters of all American organizations for the invasion of China. Through the operation of this War Production Board, the Washington Government is achieving splendid success in obtaining China's cooperation against Japan, while most cleverly preventing the development of any anti-American feeling as may be caused by the nationalism of the Chinese people under Chiang Kai-shek's control.

The War Production Board, belonging to the Chungking, Military Committee is apparently an organization entirely under the control and management of the Chungking regime. Essentially, however, this organization constitutes a link in the chain of America's material mobilization plan. The organization, therefore, may be regarded as a branch of the Allied arsenal established at Chungking.

Nelson's Creation

When Nelson, ex-Director of the War Production Board of America, visited Chungking in summer last year, following Henry A. Wallace who had visited Chungking some time before as a special envoy of the late President Roosevelt, the world paid special attention to his movements at Chungking, because many people in various countries were anxious to know what this expert on wartime industrial administration was planning there. They soon learned that he had visited Chungking for the establishment there of a war production board. After a short stay at Chungking, Nelson returned to the United States for consultations with the Washington Government concerning the fruits of his visit to Chungking. Last autumn he visited Chungking for the second time and was appointed highest economic adviser to the Chungking regime. According to his own plan he prosecuted the establishment of the War Production Board. Heading this new organization is Weng Wen-hao, Director of the Economic Department. Nelson, however, holds the real power and has the organization completely under his own control.

According to the official announcement, the Chungking War Production Board is intended chiefly for the "production of the war materials urgently wanted by the regular army of China" as stated by the Central Daily News of Chungking. All posts of importance in the Board are occupied by Chungking officials. For instance, the post of Chief is occupied by Weng Wen-hao, that of Vice chief by Pien Hsueh-pei, that of Chief-secretary by Wu Ching-chao, and those of Executive Committee members by Yu Ta-wei and Cheng Chang-chao. Meanwhile, the posts of Councillors are occupied by the directors of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Communications, and Finance. Outwardly, therefore, the Board belongs to the Chungking regime in every respect. In fact, however, it is under the control of Nelson and a number of American experts including David Howard Nelson's chief assistant.

The production plan, as announced by Weng Wen-hao, is framed after that of the American organization. It is based on Nelson's plan in every respect. In accordance with the original project of the Planning Committee, the production of war materials in Chungking-controlled China was to be prosecuted as follows:

1. "Free China," or China under the control of the Chungking regime, shall be divided into 5 principal production districts and 11 secondary production districts with every factory requisitioned in each district as a unit of production.
2. Arms, ammunition, and other war essential products are to be produced by division of labor. For instance, one factory is to produce certain parts of guns, another, triggers; and a third, projectiles, while a fourth factory is to produce complete guns by assembling the various parts produced by other factories.

U.S. Funds and Chinese Materials

The above project, it is said, was framed after the plans conceived by Nelson who believes it to be the only practical method which can be followed by China whose industries are still in the first stage of development. Concerning the possibilities of Chinese industries, Nelson says, "Great difficulties are anticipated, but these difficulties are not so great as to render it impossible for the War Production Board to carry on its activities." He adds, "The first thing we have to do in China, whose industries are still in the early stages of development, is to discover where we can obtain the required supply of raw materials, and then we shall have to raise the funds necessary for the processing of such raw materials. Fortunately, the War Production Board has both funds and raw materials." Nelson's opinion, after all, is that the United States will be responsible for the supply of factory equipment, machines, technicians and funds, while China will be required to supply the labor and natural resources necessary for the production of arms, ammunition and other war materials. In short, Nelson is planning to develop China as if it were one of the American colonies.

The construction of a free and independent China which the Chinese people are very desirous of creating must necessarily be based on the modernization of China's industries and economy. Chungking is now entrusting this great task to the United States. In due course it will result in the total loss of China's political independence.

U.S. Offensive Against China

The American plan for the economic invasion of China, as revealed in her management of the Chungking War Production Board as well as in her plans for the Americanization of the Chungking Army, has a close bearing on her political offensive against China manipulated through the democratization of the Chinese people. As soon as Nelson announced the establishment of the War Production Board, all Chungking bankers made a rush to invest their money in the new organization. Thus, the funds required for the operation of the organization was raised without any difficulty or delay. Prior to the establishment of the War Production Board, most factories which had been requisitioned by the Chungking regime, by virtue of the General Mobilization Act, had been doing no work due to a shortage of funds and materials. Upon the establishment of the War Production Board these native factories were placed practically under the control and supervision of Nelson and the American experts under him Nelson is now making a great effort to double Chungking's production. Nelson may be unable to attain his ambition. But, we cannot disregard the fact that Chungking's munitions industries, which were left in a paralyzed condition, are being gradually restored to normalcy by Nelson's efforts. The important point in this connection lies, not in the increase of Chungking's munitions product, but in the expansion of America's economic invasion into every nook and corner of China through the operation of the War Production Board. As stated above, the Chungking bankers, who had been hoarding capital before the arrival of Nelson at Chungking, are now investing all their money in the American organization in question.

(To Be Concluded).

A MEANINGLESS CHARTER

Hoax to Win Confidence of World

By KUSUO OYA

II

The tricky show which Roosevelt and Churchill conceived on the broad atlantic to drag all the small flies into their tent finally came into the limelight three and a half years later and the "spiller of the beans" was none other than the conceiver of the show, Roosevelt himself. He talked too much. As aforementioned, however, this ugly confession should not surprise us at all.

Within the terms contained in the Anglo-American Joint Declaration, commonly called the Atlantic Charter, the following first three articles in essence seem to be the chief cause of tongue-wagging:

Article I.

The two nations (referring to America and Britain) shall not seek territorial or other expansions.

Article II.

The two nations shall not sanction the territorial changes which are contrary to the freely declared wishes of all nations concerned.

Article III.

The two nations shall respect the rights of all nations in choosing whatever form of government under which they desire to be ruled. The two powers shall seek the restoration of self-government and the sovereignty of all nations whose self-governing powers and their sovereignty have been plundered.

But ironically enough all these basic rules were thoroughly trampled upon by the Anglo-Americans, the very originators of the idea, long, long ago. It was immediately after his return from the Atlantic Conference that Churchill declared that the provisions of the Atlantic Charter did not apply to "India, Burma, or other British colonial possessions."

It was the Soviet Union who, against the "freely declared wishes of all nations concerned (art. II)" as provided by the Charter, stood pat for the Curzon Line as the border line of Poland and admitted no compromise on the revision of the Finnish border and the loan of her military bases in return for concluding the peace terms with Finland and the Soviets got their demand!

Caused a Sensation

It was Churchill who, on Feb. of 1944, declared on the floor of the House of Commons that "as long as the Charter interferes with the territorial change of Germany its application to Germany will not be a problem at all," thus he caused a sensation, but when the Polish issue came up again it was Churchill himself and Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary who had to give in to the Soviet's demand and, negotiating with the Soviet in their own way, they claimed that Poland, instead of fixing the Curzon Line as her border, would receive her due compensation through the sacrifice which will be paid by Germany, And it was Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden who declared in the House of Commons that "we have no desire to return the old Italian territory of Africa to Italy" and it was John Bull who, without any conscience at all trampled all over the "rights of all nations in choosing the form of government under which they desire to be ruled (art III)," by forcing strong and affirmative diplomatic negotiations regarding the characteristics of the Bonomi regime or the internal structure of the Greek Government.

When the exiled Polish regime, threatened on one hand by the Soviets and deserted on the other by Britain, pleaded for aid as the last resort, it was the then U.S. Undersecretary of State and the present Secretary of State Edward Stettinius himself who gave Poland the cold shoulder by replying that "the U.S. has no intention to guarantee the bonder line of special nations in Europe," thus forcing the resignation of Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk and it is Uncle Sam himself who is conducting negotiations with the Chungking regime causing all sorts of serious complications by denouncing the regime as "undemocratic," then it is Uncle Sam himself who is widely clamoring that the islands of the Pacific should all be annexed to America, the opinion which seems to be sweeping all the strata of American society like a thunderstorm today. With all these glaring contradictions it is no surprise at all and we should not be perturbed when Roosevelt openly declared that there is no such a document as the Atlantic Charter and laughed it off as a comical instrument and an empty prayer just like the Ten Commandments of Moses.

The Anglo-American press expressed great surprise at first. Perhaps this was their empty gesture or an act of apology to the smaller anti-Axis member nations who, although with a certain amount of suspicion, misinterpreted the beautifully cloaked useless Charter. But the cat was let out of the bag, for contrary to all beliefs, the smaller anti-Axis nations—even including Poland—knew the inside working mechanism of the Charter a long time go. Especially those who possessed a clear insight, such as the De Gaulle French regime, exiled Czechoslovakian regime, "Tito" regime of Yugoslavia or the exiled regimes of Belgium, Holland, or Norway, caught on to the unreliable feature of the Charter immediately and therefore by secretly concluding pacts with either the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States or separately with each of the three powers, unconsciously returned to the prewar Balance of Power Policy and each regime tried to insure its own security behind the protection of some strong power.

When General De Daulle went to Moscow and concluded the Franco-Soviet Alliance Pact, one faction in American and Britain protested the act as against the principle adopted at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. And again when Anthony Eden flew all over Europe in an attempt to form the so-called Western European Bloc, his action was severely criticized as a plan to divide up the European continent again. The world already knows that there is no such document as the Atlantic Charter and that the Dumbarton Oaks proposal too, is nothing but a dummy instrument containing meaningless words and therefore bears no significance. All these overtures were a beautifully put-up show, a super-grand hoax if there ever was one, just a means to hurdle the present existing obstacle.

Even if it did seem an all-important issue viewed from a broad angle, a ready-made idea "conceived" by only "a group of two or three individuals" for some questionable purpose, it would be too much to expect the birth of a sound and a permanent structure by which the peace and security of the world at large may be ensured. In this respect alone the Atlantic Charter becomes literally a "historical contribution quite similar to Wilson's 14 Points" as Roosevelt put it.

(End)

News and Views

Terroristic Bombing

There has never been any doubt of the American air force's tactics of wanton bombing of Japanese cities with a view to affecting Japanese morale on the home front. The deliberate bombing of large residential areas in Tokyo has been an outstanding case. But now comes an even more glaring instance of the enemy's terroristic bombing—the destruction of the historic Nagoya Castle famed for its golden dolphin, by B-29's from the Mariana base in their daylight raid on Sunday, May 13.

There can be no excuse for the demolition of this 300-year-old relic, which is not by any means a military objective. That it was a deliberate action on the part of the American fliers can easily be seen, for the raid was made in broad daylight. There was no mistaking the sight of the castle, which rising high into the sky was the city's leading landmark. Only one conclusion can be drawn—that is that it was another manifestation of the barbaric trait of the Americans who are prosecuting their war of aggression in remote East Asia where their country should really follow a hands-off policy.

A San Francisco newscast recorded in Tokyo quotes a bombardier of one of the B-29's participating in the Nagoya attack as saying to an American correspondent at Guam, "We really raised hell in that city." What is that but an admission of the indiscriminate bombing of the city for sheer terrorism! Such raids have not in the least hurt the morale of the residents of Nagoya. On the contrary they have only served to heighten the determination of these urban dwellers to bear whatever sacrifices are necessary to carry the war through to successful consummation. "On with production" is the slogan of the Nagoya people who are sticking to their posts despite the repeated enemy terror air raids.

With the end of the war in Europe through Germany's unconditional surrender, Anglo-American propaganda now is concentrating on the theme that air raids on Japan Proper will be intensified and Japan will be blasted off the map unless she follows Germany's example. There will be mass raids by "superforts" on Japan, the propaganda artists say. Well, that is anticipated by every Japanese, but that does not mean he is losing his nerve. On the contrary, he is making every preparation necessary to meet the enemy's air offensive.

Japanese morale was best set forth by Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki who said a few days ago that every single Japanese would be a member of the newly organized People's Volunteer Corps which while devoting its efforts to production will fight on the frontlines if necessary. Barbaric action on the part of the enemy air force certainly will not in the least impair Japanese morale on the home front.

Out of Darkness

An optimist is a guy who can see a light where there isn't any. And then the pessimist comes along and blows it out.

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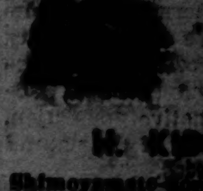

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